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Queensland Intelligence and Tourist Bureau

Queensland, the rich but sparsely peopled country

Brisbane

[1917]

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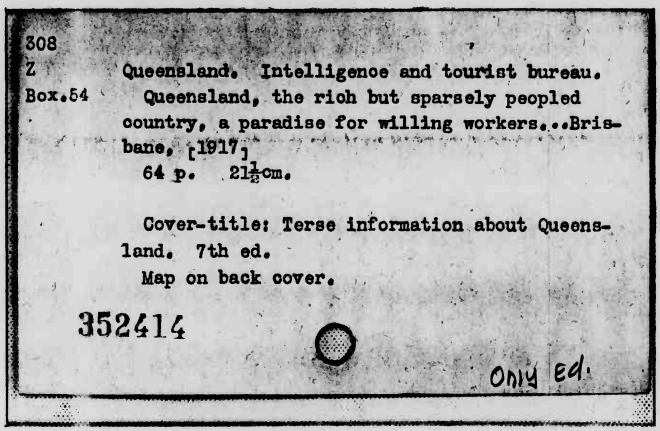

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Seventh Edition
1917

Terse Information

About

QUEENSLAND

Queries

and

Replies

The Queen State

of the

Australian Commonwealth

Area, 429,120,000 acres

Compiled and Issued by the Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, Corner of Queen and George streets, Brisbane

QUEENSLAND

The Rich but Sparsely Peopled Country

A Paradise for Willing Workers

CLASSES WHO SHOULD COME TO QUEENSLAND

Farmers

Agricultural Labourers

Men accustomed to Live Stock

Miners

Domestic Servants

Men, with small capital, accustomed to outdoor life

Men, without capital, not afraid of hard work

Young men, without experience, who are willing to take employment whilst they learn the methods of work in Queensland

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Any steady energetic individual from the above classes should have no difficulty in earning a good livelihood and in making a comfortable home in Queensland

Compiled and Issued by the
Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau
Corner of Queen and George Streets, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Queensland

The Rich but Sparsely Peopled Country

RATES OF WAGES IN QUEENSLAND.

Ordinary Farm Labourers.
20s. to 35s. per week with board and lodging.

Ploughmen.
25s. to 40s. per week with board and lodging.

Harvest Hands (Wheat).
7s. per day with board and lodging.

Ordinary General Labourers.
8s. to 9s. per day.

Navvies.
9s. to 10s. 6d. per day.

Dairy Hands—Men.
20s. to 25s. per week with board and lodging.

Dairy Hands—Boys.
10s. to 20s. per week with board and lodging.

Cane-cutters.
15s. 6d. to 17s. per day of eight hours, or 6s. 3d. to 14s. 9d. per ton (by contract).

Cane Farm Chippers.
12s. 6d. to 13s. per day of eight hours without board and lodging.

Boiler Attendants and Engine-drivers.
£2 15s. to £4 16s. 2d. per week.

Fitters and Engineers.

£3 6s. to £4 19s. per week.

Carpenters and Joiners.

£2 18s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d. per week.

Cabinet-makers.

£3 0s. 6d. to £3 8s. 9d. per week.

Bricklayers.

£3 11s. 6d. to £4 9s. 4d. per week.

Wheelwrights.

£2 6s. 9d. to £2 11s. 4d. per week.

Blacksmiths (General).

£3 to £4 19s. per week.

Blacksmiths (Engineering).

£3 14s. to £4 7s. per week.

Plumbers.

£3 0s. 6d. to £4 1s. per week.

Tinsmiths.

£3 to £3 12s. per week.

Axemen.

10s. per day.

Sawmill Hands.

£2 12s. to £3 18s. per week.

Married Couples.

(Man, farm; Wife, cook) £90 to £120 per annum with board and lodging. On sheep and cattle stations married couples are provided with a furnished cottage, rations, and other perquisites to the value of about £3 per week in addition to their wages.

Stockmen and Boundary Riders.

From 20s. to 35s. per week and found. Where married men are employed on sheep and cattle stations, they are allowed, in addition to their wages, a furnished house, rations, and other perquisites to the value of about £3 per week. Single men similarly employed get, besides their wages, board and lodging and other perquisites equivalent to what it would cost them for board and lodging in the township.

Useful Lads.

10s. to 15s. per week with board and lodging.

Grooms.

20s. to 30s. per week with board and lodging.

Female Domestics.

10s. to 30s. per week with board and lodging.

Cooks (Male and Female).

20s. to 40s. per week with board and lodging.

Gardeners.

8s. to 9s. per day and one meal.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Where is Queensland?

The State of Queensland is situated in the north-east of the island-continent of Australia, between latitude 29 deg. and 10 deg. south; longitude 153½ and 138 deg. east.

What is Queensland?

The richest State of the Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 429,120,000 acres, 3,236 statute miles of coast line, and the healthiest climate in the world.

How to get to Queensland.

By any of the great steamship companies' boats that call at Brisbane (the capital), or by any vessel sailing for Australian ports.

Where to get Particulars re Passages.

At the Queensland Agent-General's Office, Marble Hall, 409 and 410 Strand, London, W.C., and Immigration Office, Edward street, Brisbane.

Free Passages.

These are granted from the United Kingdom to any port of Queensland to agricultural labourers introduced under contract.

Conditions of Free Passages.

The employer must pay a fee of £7 for each labourer introduced, provide him with suitable accommodation, and guarantee him a year's work at wages approved by the Government.

Approved Immigrants.

Approved immigrants can obtain a passage to any port in Queensland at the following rates:— Males, 12 years and upwards, £7; females, 12 years and upwards, £3 10s.; immigrants' children (1 year and under 12 years), £1 10s. Maximum age: Males, married women, and widows, 45 years; single women, 35 years.

On What Conditions?

The sum of £1 must be deposited with the Agent-General, in addition to the prescribed fees. This sum is refunded to the immigrant on arrival. In the case of families applying for passages as assisted immigrants, one deposit only covers the whole family.

Nominated Immigrants.

Residents of Queensland with a qualification of at least six months' permanent residence therein can obtain passages for their friends and relatives in Great Britain and Europe **only** at the rates already stated.

What Queensland Offers.

An easy living to any industrious man or woman in the healthiest climate in the world.

What Queensland Wants.

Thousands of able-bodied men and women to fill up her empty spaces and develop her resources.

Employment.

Agricultural labourers and domestic servants are in great demand at good rates of wages. (See wages list at pages 3 to 5.)

Where to get Information in England.

At the office of the Agent-General, Marble Hall, 409 and 410 Strand, London, W.C.

What Population could Queensland Carry?

Queensland could easily carry a population of 50,000,000. At present she has only 680,446 people, or slightly over one person to 640 acres.

Where to get Advice about Work on Arrival.

At the Government Labour Bureau, Edward street, Brisbane, or any of its branches throughout the State.

Where to get Information of Lands Available.

At the Land Settlement Inquiry Office, Lands Department, Executive Buildings, George street, Brisbane, or any local Government Land Agent throughout the State.

Where to get Information re Crops, Soils, etc.

At the Agricultural Department, William street, Brisbane.

Where to get Information about any Part of the Country, Travelling, and Rate of Living.

At the Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, corner of Queen and George streets, Brisbane.

Tourist Trips.

All information *re* tourists' trips—especially the Great Northern coastal trip and magnificent scenery—can be obtained at the Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau.

What can Queensland Produce?

With her immense area and variety of soils and climates Queensland can produce every crop that is found in the markets of the world, from barley to cocoa. Her mineral wealth is very great and scarcely tapped.

Crops.

Sugarcane, wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, lucerne, rape, cotton, tobacco (cigar and pipe), coffee, potatoes, fibres, rubber, ramie, pumpkins, sisal hemp, mangolds, sorghums, millet, rice, turnips, cowpea, canary seed, cassava, peanuts, arrowroot, and others.

Fruits.

Grapes, pineapples, bananas, oranges, lemons, mangoes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, figs, nectarines, quinces, strawberries, persimmons, passion fruit, almonds, blackberries, rosellas, custard apples, papaws, cocoanuts, Cape gooseberries, melons, guavas, loquats, and others.

Vegetables.

Cabbages, cauliflowers, cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes (English and sweet), lettuce, cress, mustard, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beetroot, asparagus, borecole, leeks, rhubarb, beans, chicory, squashes, onions, capsicums, eschalots, peas, seakale, salsify, yams, artichokes, choko, chillies, celery, gauda bean, New Guinea bean, and others, including herbs of all sorts.

Products.

Wool, leather, hides and skins, tallow, frozen meat, pork, sugar, molasses, malt, butter, cheese, flour, bran, pollard, cornflour, wine, condensed milk, jams and preserved fruits, manufactured timber, biscuits, confectionery, clothing of all kinds, mineral and aerated waters, &c.

Minerals.

Gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, coal, wolfram, bitumen, antimony, manganese, bismuth, molybdenite, limestone, ironstone, scheelite, graphite, &c.

Gems.

Opal, topaz, sapphire, ruby, diamond, agate, emerald, zircon, oriental chrysoberyl, olivine, rock crystal, tourmaline, cornelian, amethyst, spinel, pleonaste, pyrope, cairngorm, white and yellow jargoon, carbonado.

What is the Area of Queensland?

429,120,000 acres, or 670,500 square miles.

What Area was under Cultivation in 1915?

1,059,401 acres.

Under Crop, 1915.

Grain—Wheat	93,703	acres.
„ Barley	1,367	„
„ Maize	146,474	„
English Potatoes	5,796	„
Sweet Potatoes	1,702	„
Sugarcane	153,027	„
Hay	55,174	„

And various acreages in miscellaneous crops. Total area under crops, 729,588 acres.

Fruit.

Both tropical, sub-tropical, and deciduous fruits do well. Thirty years ago out of every 100 cases of oranges imported into Queensland 95 came from New South Wales. Now the citrus fruit industry has grown to such an extent that Queensland does not import 5 per cent., but has become a big exporter to Southern centres.

Pineapples and Bananas.

Pineapples grow all the year round in Queensland, and yield a profit of from £30 to £50 per acre. Bananas yield a profit of from £30 to £50 per acre from the third year's crop.

Where are Fruits Principally Grown?

Deciduous fruits principally at Stanthorpe. Bananas, oranges, mangoes, citrus fruits, tomatoes, &c., in the North. Pineapples, oranges, and citrus fruit (in large quantities), peaches, bananas, passion fruit, melons, custard apples, &c., in the South. The Blackall Range and Cleveland have also become great strawberry-producing districts.

Where are the Crops and Products Raised?

Cereals, root crops, fodder plants, tobacco, cotton, English and sub-tropical fruits in the South. Sugarcane, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and tropical products in the North. Wool on the Darling Downs and the great grazing districts west of the Main Range.

What is the Mean Annual Rainfall?

It varies considerably. Along the Pacific slope it runs approximately from 48 inches at Brisbane to 150 inches in the Far North. West of the Great Dividing Range the rainfall diminishes from 30 inches to about 10 inches, according to the distance from the Main Range.

What is the Climate Like?

The climate of Queensland is the most perfect winter season in the world.

But is not the Heat Great in Summer?

Although there are occasional hot days, the summer season is not unpleasant. The mean summer temperatures are:—South Queensland, from 66.5 to 76.7; Central, 80.5; South-western, 80.8; North, 81.2; North-western, 84.3.

Is it Healthy?

The death-rate in Queensland in 1915 was only 11.0 per 1,000.

But does the Climate Suit English and European People?

Yes. They live to a great age in the genial atmosphere of Queensland.

What Sort of People are already Settled in Queensland?

Scotch, Irish, English, Welsh, French, Canadians, Americans, Germans, Danes, Italians, Swedes, Russians, and other people of white nationalities. The majority of these nationalities make splendid colonists, and are warmly welcomed.

Do People Often Return after Leaving Queensland?

Yes. Men who go home with the intention of spending the rest of their lives in England are constantly returning to Queensland.

What Openings are there in Queensland for the Investor?

There are numerous avenues of investment in sheep and cattle stations, farming and dairying on a large scale, city and country properties, mines and timber, in the development of secondary industries, and in the growing of rubber.

For the Man with Small Capital on Government Land?

With £150 to £200 a man can start dairying in a small way, and gradually increase his herd and operations. A good deal, of course, depends on the man.

Suppose he had £250 or £300?

He could make a good start with that.

Suppose he tried Fruit Growing?

With about £100 he could make a start. He could grow vegetables and minor crops until his trees grew old enough to bear, which would be in about three years from planting.

What could a Man do without Capital?

He could work for a station-owner or farmer until he had made enough to pay his deposit on the land he eventually selects.

Experienced Agricultural Labourers.

There is a great demand for this class.

Inexperienced Men.

Inexperienced men should take some employment and learn the methods of work in Queensland before sinking their capital in land or stock.

Domestic Servants.

Domestic servants, especially cooks, are in urgent demand at wages ranging from 10s. to 30s. per week.

Where Can Government Land be Obtained?

There are fifty-four Land Agents' Districts in Queensland, in all of which vacant Crown lands are still obtainable.

At what Age can a Person Select Land?

Sixteen years.

Can a Man with Little Capital acquire Land?

Yes. If he pays the first deposit, the Crown may defer payment of the next two or three years' rent.

When is this Payable?

It is divided over the fifth to the thirteenth year with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Can a Single Woman hold Government Land?

Yes; if she is over 16 years of age. She must, however, be over 21 years of age to select land under personal residence conditions.

What Land may Married Women hold from the Crown?

They may hold any selection not subject to personal residence conditions.

What Land a Married Woman cannot select from the Crown.

A married woman is not competent to select a grazing homestead, perpetual lease selection, or a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection, subject to the conditions of personal residence, unless she has obtained an order for judicial separation, or an order protecting her separate property.

Married Women's Property Act.

Under "*The Married Women's Property Act*, 1890," she can hold any land, which she purchases absolutely, as if she were a man.

What are the Modes of Tenure?

(1) Agricultural selection and perpetual lease selections.
(2) Grazing selections—i.e., grazing farms and grazing homesteads.
(3) Perpetual lease prickly-pear selections.

Deposit Money.

On a perpetual lease selection and grazing selection—one year's rent, and 1/5th of survey fee; and on a perpetual lease prickly-pear selection—full amount of survey fee.

What is the Deposit on a Perpetual Lease of 160 Acres?

£3 2s., taking the capital value of the land at 10s. per acre.

Conditions for Perpetual Leases.

Maximum area, 2,560 acres (this, however, is allowed only in remote districts); capital value, from 10s. per acre upwards. The land must be fenced within five years, or other improvements effected equal in value to the cost of fencing. Five years' person residence or occupation as the case may require; thereafter, the condition of occupation must be performed during the whole term.

Negotiable Leases.

The lease may be obtained as soon as the improvements are completed, and can be mortgaged, or, with the permission of the Minister, the land may be subdivided, transferred, or sublet.

Exceptions.

Selections obtained under five years' personal residence conditions cannot be mortgaged during the first five years, except to the Commissioner of the Government Savings Bank.

Grazing Farms—Area.

The total area held by one person must not exceed 60,000 acres, but when the area exceeds 20,000 acres the annual rental at the notified rental must not exceed £200.

Grazing Farms—Rental, Term, Conditions, &c.

Rental from nil per acre per annum. Term up to twenty-eight years. The holding must be continuously occupied by the selector or manager or agent. Within three years the land must be fenced. Where no rental is charged, the land is, in cases, more or less infested with prickly pear or noxious weeds.

Grazing Farms—Lease.

As soon as the holding is fenced the lease is issued, which may be mortgaged or transferred.

Group Residence.

If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that two or more selections, each of which is at a distance not exceeding five miles from each of the others, are held by members of one family, *bonâ fide* in their own separate interests, the Commissioner may issue a special license enabling the conditions of personal residence or the conditions of occupation required to be performed by them in respect of their selections to be performed by their residence on one of the selections which is itself held subject to the conditions of personal residence or conditions of occupation.

Grazing Homesteads—

Similar conditions to grazing farms, except that—

(1) Selector must personally reside on the land during the whole term.
(2) Before the expiration of five years from the commencement of the term, or the death of the original lessee, whichever first happens, the land cannot be assigned or transferred, but may be mortgaged with the consent of the Minister.

Perpetual Lease Prickly-pear Selection.

Maximum area, 2,560 acres. This applies to land infested with prickly-pear. A peppercorn rental for the first period, and an annual rent during the second period of fifteen years equal to 1½ per cent. of the capital value. When the capital value is less than 5s. per acre, the rent for the second period is peppercorn.

Conditions.

The land must be absolutely cleared of pear during the first period as notified in the notification opening the land for selection, and kept clear during the remainder of the term.

Price of Prickly-pear Selections.

The capital value varies according to the state of infestation from nil upwards. The capital value is stated in the opening notification.

Pastoral Holdings.

Pastoral holdings may be obtained on long leases. Terms up to thirty years.

Occupation Licenses.

Large areas may be rented from the Government from year to year under an occupation license. No limitation to area.

Group Settlement.

Under special conditions families from the same community are allowed to settle in groups so as to permit of their retaining their social relations.

Size of Groups.

Groups of from six families to as many as seventy families have already been successfully formed.

Inspection.

It is a good plan for friends to club together to pay the expenses of one of their number to go to Queensland to find land for a " group " to accommodate them all.

Miners' Homestead Leases.

Under the provisions of "*The Miners' Homestead Leases Act of* 1913," homestead leases can be acquired by application, or by tender or public auction by residents of any mining field throughout the State, in areas not exceeding 640 acres. During the first period of thirty years the annual rental on areas up to 40 acres is 1s. per acre, and 6d. for any additional acreage in excess of this area. This rental does not, of course, apply to homesteads acquired by tender or sale. After the expiration of the thirty years' lease a nominal rental of 1s. only can be demanded. The minimum annual rental for any homestead is 5s.

Can an Alien select Land in Queensland?

Yes, provided he is not an enemy subject, and obtains a certificate to the effect that he can read and write words in such language as the Minister for Lands may direct ; also provided that he becomes a naturalised British subject within five years of his selecting the land, failing which he will forfeit all his right, title, and interest in the land selected.

What is an Alien?

Any person who is not a British subject.

When can an Alien become Naturalised?

After he has been at least two years in the Commonwealth of Australia, he may take the oath of allegiance, become a Britisher, and enjoy all the freedom and privileges appertaining thereto.

Where must Applications for Land be Lodged?

At the local Land Office.

How far from the Railway is the Available Land?

Most of the land is not far from existing lines. The policy of the Government, however, is to build light railway lines (as feeders to the main lines) to tap agricultural districts, and to anticipate settlement.

Light Railway Lines Opening Large Areas.

Some of these short lines which it is proposed to build will open up an immense area of good land.

What Assistance does the Government Give the Intending Settler?

The Government issues a second-class railway ticket at half the ordinary fare to the intending settler desirous of inspecting Crown land with a view of selecting an area not exceeding 5,120 acres. If the intending settler subsequently takes up a selection, subject to personal residence conditions, not exceeding 5,120 acres in area, the half-fare paid by him is refunded, and his family, self, ordinary household furniture and effects, agricultural implements, seed, one dray, and one set of harness are carried free to the railway station nearest to his selection.

What Other Assistance?

Special reduced rates are granted for the carriage of building material, fencing wire, and two truckloads of live stock. Wire netting is also supplied on terms of 10, 15, 20, and 25 years, securing repayment of the cost of the netting, together with 5 per cent. interest in the case of rabbit netting and 4 per cent. interest in regard to marsupial netting.

What is the Government Savings Bank?

A Government banking institution established, primarily, for the purpose of encouraging habits of thrift. This institution is essentially a people's bank, as over 200,000 of our population have deposits in it. Amounts of 1s. to £1,000 are received, and deposits from £1 upwards earn interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. annually. Repayment of all deposits is guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

Government Assistance to Settlers.

The Queensland Government Savings Bank has also been established for the purpose of assisting new settlers and also agriculturists and graziers, to whom it makes advances on the security of freeholds, licenses, and leases from the Crown (including prickly-pear selections) to make improvements on the land or for paying off liabilities, at 5 per cent. per annum, repayable in twenty-five years or at any earlier time at the option of the borrower.

What Security is Required?

A settler applying for an advance must give a first mortgage on his holding. The bank advances up to £1,200 on the total value of the land and improvements.

When is it Repayable?

For the first five years only simple interest is charged at 5 per cent. per annum. After five years the borrower must begin to redeem his advance at the rate of £4 0s. 3d. half-yearly for each £100 borrowed, inclusive of interest, until the whole has been paid.

Can the Settler Borrow Money to Buy Stock ?

Yes. The Government Savings Bank will advance 15s. in the £1 of the total value of the land and improvements for the purpose of enabling the selector to purchase stock, machinery, or implements, for putting down a well or bore, or for relieving the liability on the holding. Advances at the rate of 15s. in the £1 on the value of the land and improvements thereon up to £400 can also be obtained for unspecified purposes.

Can an Alien Obtain an Advance?

Yes, provided he obtains a certificate to the effect that he can read and write words in such language as the Commissioner may direct; also provided he becomes a naturalised British subject within five years of his selecting the land.

Workers' Dwellings.

Under the provisions of the Government Savings Bank Act the Government make advances (at the rate of 15s. in the £1, and not exceeding £350), on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of enabling person whose incomes do not exceed £200 per annum to erect dwelling-houses as homes for themselves and their families. The applicant must show that he is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Queensland or elsewhere. Repayment of advances extends over a period of twenty years, and must be paid in monthly instalments of 13s. 3d. for every £100 borrowed.

Land for Discharged Soldiers.

"*The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act of* 1917" provides that all soldiers of the Australian Imperial Forces who have taken part in the present war may, on application, select town, suburban, and country land on perpetual lease and personal residence conditions in Queensland. The provisions of the above Act may be also extended, by proclamation by the Governor in Council, to the other forces of the British Empire and to those of the Allied Powers.

What are Soldiers Expected to Pay for Such Land?

In regard to perpetual lease selections, no deposit is required to be lodged with an application, and no rental is payable for the first three years; then, from the fourth to fifteenth years (inclusive), the rental will be 1½ per cent. of the declared capital value of the land, and after that period the rental of the land will be subject to the reappraisement clauses of the Land Act. The survey fee will be repayable in ten equal annual instalments without interest, commencing at the fourth year of the term.

Government Help for Discharged Soldiers Selecting Land.

Advances at the rate of £1 for £1 up to £500 will be made, subject to the provisions of the Queensland Government Savings Bank Act, in order to enable discharged soldiers to erect dwellings, and effect other improvements on their land, &c. The terms for the repayment of the advances extend over a period of forty years, with 3½ per cent. interest added for the first year, 4 per cent. interest for the second year, 4½ per cent. interest for the third year, and not exceeding 5 per cent. interest thereafter until the advance has been repaid. Advances at the rate of 15s. in the £1, not exceeding £700, can also be obtained for the purpose of purchasing stock, machinery, implements, &c., and also for unspecified purposes. Such advances, however, must be repaid by annual instalments within twenty-five years, with 5 per cent. interest added.

Soldiers May Make Application for Land by Proxy.

Soldiers engaged in the present war may make application for perpetual lease selections by proxy, and in the case of such accepted applications the Minister for Lands has power to waive all conditions appertaining to personal residence conditions, &c., during the continuance of the war.

Only Good Conduct Soldiers Favoured.

Soldiers discharged from the Australian Imperial Forces, or the forces of the British Empire, or Allied Powers for misconduct are debarred from availing themselves of the provisions of the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act.

Freehold Farms.

Plenty of good freehold farms change hands from time to time in Queensland at from £3 to £20 per acre. Settlers not desirous of taking up Government land can easily be suited privately.

What is the Nature of the Soil?

It varies with the locality. All of the Northern and Eastern scrub lands are intensely fertile with vegetable mould. The Darling Downs contains 4,000,000 acres of magnificent black soil, principally decomposed basalt. The soil in the Maranoa district is lighter and more suited to wheat-growing and vines. These descriptions apply pretty generally to the whole of Queensland, particularly the Wide Bay, Burnett, and Central Districts.

Who are the most Successful Farmers?

Those who carry on mixed farming, such as dairying, agriculture, sheep, pig and poultry raising, horticulture and bee-farming, &c.

Do many of the Farmers Keep Sheep?

Yes; many of them now go in for lamb-raising on lucerne. There are also a number of selectors who have sheep on areas of from 640 to 4,000 acres.

Is Dairying Increasing in Queensland?

Yes, every day; and nearly all the dairy farmers are independent men.

How much Milk was Obtained in 1915?

70,093,674 gallons. Quantity utilised for making butter, 56,180,976 gallons; for cheese, 4,686,756 gallons; for condensed milk, 1,283,992 gallons; sold for domestic purposes, 3,077,128 gallons; and 4,864,822 gallons used on farms.

How did these Dairymen Begin?

Most of them began in a very small way, buying a cow now and again as they could afford it.

Were they all Small Farmers?

Yes, for the most part. The larger farmers have also taken up dairying in addition to wheat, maize, barley, lucerne, and oat growing.

What was the Butter Production in Queensland in 1915?

25,456,714 lb., valued at £1,272,836.

Cheese made in 1915?

4,383,410 lb., valued at £127,849.

Condensed Milk made in 1915?

5,368,510 lb., valued at £122,100.

What will a Good Average Cow Earn?

From 15s. to 30s. per month.

What is the Price of a Good Cow?

From £6 to £9. Of course some well-bred cows fetch a much higher figure.

What is the Class of Dairy Herd in Queensland?

Dairy stock have been imported to Queensland from the principal herds of the world, and a splendid class of cow is now in use, comprising the following breeds:—Milking Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Jersey, Illawarra, Holstein, and Guernsey.

How many Cows does the Average Farm Carry?

It all depends on the size of the holding. There are many large properties in Queensland milking several hundred cows daily throughout the year. The average herd is about 20, but many farmers milk from 80 to 150 daily.

How many Cows could you Carry on 160 Acres?

With good land, mixed farming, and by growing crops and conserving fodder, you could carry 30 to 40 at a low estimate. Some 160 acres cleared scrub farms carry 70 to 80 cows.

Monthly Cheques.

Suppliers to the factories are paid monthly by cheque, and some draw £100 and over per month for milk and cream.

Pigs.

Pig-raising is now considered to be a part of dairying, and is very profitable. The climate is particularly suited to pigs.

Pig Farms.

On some holdings large mobs of young pigs are grazed on barley or lucerne (alfalfa), and topped up in batches in large sties.

Market for Pigs.

There is a certain market for pigs in Brisbane, Toowoomba, &c., where there are bacon-curing establishments.

Wheat.

Wheat is sown (late maturing varieties) in March and April, and (quick maturing varieties) in May, June, and July. Harvesting extends from October to early in December.

Where Wheat is Principally Grown.

In Southern Queensland. It can also be grown in the Central-western districts of Queensland.

Wheat Yield.

Crops of 20 to 30 bushels to the acre are commonly reaped in the best wheat-growing districts of Queensland. Forty bushels per acre have often been obtained in individual instances.

Maize.

Maize is planted in July and August right up to January, and is fit for harvesting in 120 days. It can be grown all over Queensland, where the rainfall is sufficient. Two crops a year are possible in sub-tropical scrub and coastal country.

Maize Yield.

Immense yields of maize, from 40 to 80 bushels per acre, are frequently obtained on the rich scrub lands. Yields of 120 bushels per acre have also been obtained.

Barley.

Barley does particularly well on the Darling Downs, where the quality of the crop for malting purposes is held by English experts to equal the best Hungarian. Crops of from 30 to 40 bushels are frequent in a good season.

Sugarcane.

Sugarcane growing is carried on along the coastal area from Brisbane northwards. It is planted from January to June ; 1,152,516 tons of sugarcane were produced in 1915.

Price Paid for Cane.

Prices for cane vary according to its sugar-producing properties and the locality in which it is grown. These, however, range from 18s. to 43s. 6d. per ton. Crops of from 40 to even 70 tons per acre have been obtained in the North.

Hay.

Hay averaged about 1¾ tons to the acre for the last twenty years. Individual crops yield much heavier results.

Potatoes.

Both English and sweet potatoes give heavy yields.

A few of Queensland's Products for 1915 ?

Wool (in grease)	130,783,277	lb.
Frozen and preserved meats	237,057,419	„
Meat Extract	359,544	„
Butter	25,456,714	„
Cheese	4,383,410	„
Bacon and Hams	12,363,939	„
Maize	2,003,463	bush.
Wheat	414,438	„
Barley	8,130	„
Sugarcane	1,152,516	tons.
Sugar manufactured ..	140,496	„
English potatoes	7,439	„
Sweet potatoes	6,144	„
Hay	53,858	„
Oranges	299,701	bush.
Grapes	3,131,395	lb.
Wine	59,008	gals.
Bananas	1,210,941	bunches.
Pineapples	921,833	doz.
Mangoes	77,196	bush.
Strawberries	98,126	quarts.
Apples	29,815	bush.
Papaws	37,651	doz.
Peaches	39,730	bush.

Lucerne or Alfalfa.

This is one of the best crops a farmer can grow in Southern Queensland. Once planted, it lasts from seven to ten years.

Lucerne Crops.

The roots of lucerne have been known to penetrate the soil for a depth of 30 ft. In a good year five to six cuttings can be obtained. Ten cuttings per annum are often obtained around Laidley, Southern Queensland.

Can a Man get any Crop with his First Ploughing?

Yes. Wheat or Maize.

What First Crop can be got off Scrub Land?

The method is to fell the scrub, and, after it has dried, put a fire through it. Maize is then put in with a hoe between the stumps. Some crops up to 80 bushels per acre have been garnered in this way.

State Agricultural College.

There is a State Agricultural College at Gatton, South Queensland, where students can undergo a three years' training at a cost of under £30 per annum.

Are there any other State Experimental Farms?

Yes. At Hermitage, near Warwick; Roma, South-western Queensland; Warren, near Rockhampton; Gindie, near Emerald; Kairi, Atherton district (North Queensland); Sugar Experiment Station and Laboratory, Mackay (North Queensland); and experimental plots in all the principal sugar districts.

House and Buildings.

At first a farmer generally erects a rough, cheap building of materials cut on the place at a cost of a few pounds, and when matters improve puts up a more suitable dwelling.

Where can Building Materials be Obtained?

Iron and wood can be obtained in any part of Queensland. Competition among the timber merchants is so keen that timber can be procured at a small cost. A small comfortable cottage can be built for £100 upwards.

Do Droughts Often Occur?

The last protracted dry spell was in 1915, and even then there were parts of Queensland not affected by it. Dry periods do not, as a rule, affect the whole country, and with extended railway communication relief country will be available.

Recuperative Power of the Land.

The recuperative power of the land is marvellous. A fortnight after summer rain (following a dry spell) the country is waving with grasses. Owing to the mild climate, the growth is phenomenal.

Local Markets.

Farmers can readily dispose of all they can grow in the local markets, where competition amongst buyers is keen.

Southern Markets.

There is a certain market in the South for all Queensland produce.

Oversea Markets.

A certain market for wool, hides, butter, cheese, frozen meat, and other products exists in Great Britain and Europe. Trade with the United States and Canada is developing. There are splendid openings for trade with Java, China, Japan, and the East generally.

What is the Nature of the Trade with Asia?

Cattle, horses, bones, hoofs, leather, butter, cheese, fodder, fruits, glue pieces and sinews, barley, oats, wheat, bran, pollard, flour, hay, chaff, honey, refined animal fats, manures, bacon and hams, beef, mutton, pork, other meat, milk concentrated and preserved, potatoes, skins and hides, tallow, wool.

Horses.

There were 686,871 horses in Queensland in 1915. A large remount trade is now done with India, Java, and the East.

What Parts of Queensland are the Best for Cattle?

Cattle do well all over Queensland, and especially on the Eastern coast lands and the North.

What Number of Cattle are there in Queensland?

4,780,893 for 1915.

Where do Sheep Thrive Best?

On the great central plains of Western Queensland, and in the country west of the Dividing Range.

Number of Sheep in Queensland.

15,950,154 for 1915.

Increase of Sheep for Ten Years.

8,243,481.

What was the Value of the Wool in 1915?

£5,122,345.

What was the Value of Imports and Exports in 1914-15?

Imports (oversea only), £6,428,688; Exports (oversea only), £13,015,484; total, £19,444,172. The above figures do not, of course, include interstate transactions. It is reasonable to assume that the total value of the imports and exports would be, at least, doubled.

On what Area could a Man Profitably Grow Wool?

On a grazing farm of 20,000 acres, with a capital of £4,000, he could make a net income of £600 to £1,000 a year.

Are there Larger Areas than this?

Some of the stations carry from 100,000 to 200,000 sheep, and are over 1,000 square miles in area. One is 5,000 square miles in area.

Mining Employees.

There are 15,080 men employed in and around mines in Queensland.

What is the Ordinary Rate for Unskilled Labour in Mines?

From 8s. to 13s. 4d. per shift of eight hours.

At what Age should a Miner Come to Queensland?

Between 20 and 40 years.

What could a Practical Miner do in Queensland?

He could get work in a mine or prospect the country in search of minerals.

What is the Aggregate Area of the Mining Fields Proclaimed Open?

78,073 square miles.

What was the Total Output of Gold from Queensland Mines to the end of 1915?

18,936,336 fine oz.

What was the Total Value of this Output?

£78,467,642.

What was the Total Value of Minerals other than Gold won from Queensland Mines to the end of 1915?

£35,600,519. Grand total, all minerals, £114,068,161.

Miner's Right.

On payment of 5s. a year any man can obtain a miner's right authorising him to mine for minerals on any Crown lands.

Rewards for Discovery of New Goldfields.

On certain conditions, rewards, not exceeding £500 in one instance, and not exceeding £1,000 in another, are given by the Government for the discovery of new goldfields.

Prospecting.

Prospectors for tin in the North—chiefly about Herberton—do fairly well.

Claims.

The holder of a miner's right may by himself or his agent take up and hold any number of claims or shares in such claims, provided that such claims or shares are duly worked and represented by the prescribed number of men.

Seasons.

The spring commences in September, and the summer ends in February. The winter climate is perfect.

Religious Freedom.

There is no State church in Queensland. All religious denominations are on an equality, and complete religious liberty prevails.

Education.

Education is free and compulsory.

Expenditure on Education.

£726,122 were spent by the State on education in 1915.

State Schools.

There are 1,453 State Schools in Queensland, with a total enrolment of 126,319 scholars, and 3,761 teachers.

Total Schools, including State Schools, 1915.

1,610 schools, with an average daily attendance of 100,944 scholars.

Country Schools.

There are excellent State schools situated throughout the country districts of Queensland.

Provisional Schools.

Provisional schools are established wherever necessary.

Higher Educational Institutions.

Six High Schools (free), 16 Technical Colleges, 10 Grammar Schools (boys and girls), a School of Mines at Charters Towers (North Queensland), and a University.

Education in Sparsely-populated Districts.

Travelling Government teachers periodically visit the more sparsely settled districts to arrange for the education of the children so circumstanced. Half-time Schools are also established on many sheep and cattle stations.

Adult Vote.

Every man and woman in Queensland over the age of twenty-one years is entitled to a vote.

A Law-abiding Community.

Queensland is one of the most law-abiding countries in the world.

Orderliness of Crowds.

The orderliness of large crowds is a remarkable feature of Australian life, and one which generally causes surprise on the part of the visitor. This orderliness is characteristic of Queenslanders.

A Notable Fact.

The morning after the assemblage of a crowd of 56,000 people on the opening day of the Brisbane Show in 1915 showed a complete absence of wrong-doing on the police charge-sheet.

Election Crowds.

There is no rowdy conduct during elections in Queensland. Women visit the polls and record their votes as easily as attending church.

Queensland Railways.

The Queensland Railways are the property of the State.

How many Miles of State Railways are Open?

5,049 miles to 28th February, 1917.

Railway Receipts and Expenditure, 1915.

Receipts	£3,756,203
Expenditure	£2,754,762
Net profit	£1,001,441

Private Railways, to 28th February, 1917.

Only 443 miles.

What was the Value of the Gold produced in Queensland for 1915?

£1,060,703 for 249,711 fine oz.

Other Minerals.

Silver, 239,748 oz. (£23,972); copper, 19,704 tons (£1,428,793); tin, 2,125 tons (£183,472); coal, 1,024,273 tons (£409,342); gems and opals, £1,100; other minerals, £214,979.

Total Value of Production of other Minerals, 1915.

£2,261,658.

Public Revenue, 1915-16.

£7,706,365.

Public Expenditure, 1915-16.

£7,671,573.

Government Savings Bank, 1915-16.

204,223 depositors had £11,338,568 to credit in the Government Savings Bank on 30th June, 1916—an average of £55 10s. 5d. per head.

Banks.

Twelve banks held assets to the amount of £26,612,423 in 1915.

Factories.

There were in 1915 1,775 factories in Queensland employing 42,079 hands. The value of the plant and machinery was £7,051,113, and the value of the land and premises £4,446,405. Value of output, £25,444,812.

Hospitals.

There are eighty-nine public hospitals in Queensland, besides numerous private ones.

Shipping of the State, 1915.

2,110,254 tons entered.
2,125,396 tons cleared.

Timber Sawn for 1915.

Softwoods, 89,726,215 superficial feet, valued at the mill, £769,164; cedar, 433,536 superficial feet, valued at the mill, £11,085; hardwoods, 54,790,162 superficial feet, valued at the mill, £531,981; mouldings, &c., £49,682; 828,548 sleepers, £96,508. In addition, at least an equal quantity was used for bridges, wharves, fencing, &c. Total value of output of sawmills only, £1,458,420. The 247 sawmills employed 4,311 hands.

The Meat Industry.

In 1915 there were fifteen meatworks and eight bacon factories, which employed 5,051 hands during the season. Total value of all meat products (including bacon and hams), £6,534,762.

Who is the State Public Curator?

He is a State trustee, who has been intrusted by Parliament with unusual powers, and is in a position to considerably simplify legal processes and reduce legal and other charges to a minimum.

What are the Functions of the State Public Curator?

He acts as trustee, executor, administrator, attorney, agent, guardian, &c., of all estates intrusted to his charge; efficiently and honestly manages all such estates, and pays high rates of interest on moneys belonging to all such estates.

What other Powers has the State Public Curator?

He has power to prepare wills and powers of attorney free of charge, and to protect the interests of widows and children without delay, expense, and law costs.

Has the State Public Curator Money to Lend?

Yes. He can lend money on first mortgage of freehold land (town or country), at the lowest rates of interest, with liberal terms for the repayment of the principal.

State Protection of the Lives of Workers.

"*The Workers' Compensation Act of* 1916" provides for compensation to workers injured by accident in the course of their employment as under:—(*a*) at death: three years' wages (minimum, £300, maximum, £600); (*b*) during total disablement: half wages (not exceeding £2 per week up to a maximum of £750), with various lump sums for specific injuries. This compensation is paid out of a national fund administered by the Insurance Commissioner appointed under "*The Insurance Act of* 1916," thus protecting the rights of the injured worker.

State Accident and Fire Insurance.

The State Government Insurance Office also undertakes insurance against accident and fire at rates 20 per cent. lower than those charged by insurance companies prior to its establishment. The policies belong to the policy-holders, and are distributed annually in the form of cash bonuses. All policies are guaranteed by the State Government.

Steamer Fares to Brisbane

(From America, Canada, South Africa, India, and Great Britain.)

Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.

From San Francisco to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	$232.20	(£48 7s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	$152.40	(£31 15s. 0d.)
Third Class	$94.80	(£19 15s. 0d.)

From Chicago to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	$291.96	(£60 16s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	$202.16	(£42 2s. 4d.)
Third Class	$144.56	(£30 2s. 4d.)

From New York to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	$309.96	(£64 11s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	$218.16	(£45 9s. 0d.)
Third Class	$160.56	(£33 9s. 0d.)

From London to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£75 17s. 6d.
Second Saloon	£49 10s. 0d.
Third Class	£35 15s. 0d.

From Dunedin to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£12 15s. 6d.
Steerage	£6 11s. 0d.

From Lyttleton to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£11 18s. 0d.
Steerage	£6 1s. 0d.

From Wellington to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£11 2s. 6d.
Steerage	£5 15s. 0d.

From Auckland to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£11 2s. 6d.
Steerage	£5 15s. 0d.

Huddart Parker Line.

From Dunedin to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	.. ..	£12 15s. 6d.
Steerage	.. ..	£6 11s. 0d.

From Lyttleton to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	.. ..	£11 18s. 0d.
Steerage	.. ..	£6 1s. 0d.

From Wellington to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	.. ..	£11 2s. 6d.
Steerage	.. ..	£5 15s. 0d.

From Auckland to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	.. ..	£11 2s. 6d.
Steerage	.. ..	£5 15s. 0d.

The foregoing fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line.

From Vancouver to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$232.20	(£48 7s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	$152.40	(£31 15s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	$94.80	(£19 15s. 0d.)

From Chicago to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$287.76	(£59 19s. 0d.)
Second Saloon	..	$200.46	(£41 15s. 3d.)
Third Class	..	$142.86	(£29 15s. 3d.)

From New York to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$305.76	(£63 14s. 0d.)
Second Saloon	..	$216.46	(£45 1s. 11d.)
Third Class	..	$158.86	(£33 1s. 11d.)

From St. Louis to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$286.70	(£59 14s. 7d.)
Second Saloon	..	$198.00	(£41 5s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	$140.40	(£29 5s. 0d.)

From Montreal to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$305.76	(£63 14s. 0d.)
Second Saloon	..	$215.50	(£44 17s. 11d.)
Third Class	..	$157.90	(£32 17s. 11d.)

From London to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	.. ..	£75 17s. 6d.
Second Saloon	.. ..	£49 10s. 0d.
Third Class	.. ..	£35 15s. 0d.

All above rates are subject to alteration without notice.

Children (Canadian steamer).—Over 3 and under 12 years, half rate; under 3 years, quarter rate.

Baggage.—First Class passengers allowed 40 cubic feet, or 350 lb. free each adult; Second Class passengers allowed 20 cubic feet, or 175 lb. free each adult; Third Class passengers allowed 20 cubic feet or 175 lb. free each adult. On coastal steamer (First Class), 40 cubic feet; (steerage), 20 cubic feet. Excess baggage charged at the rate of 2s. 6d. (60 cents) per cubic foot Vancouver to Sydney; and 10s. ($2.40) per ton of 40 cubic feet Sydney to Brisbane.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

From Boston to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$312.40	(£65 1s. 8d.)
Second Saloon	..	$222.60	(£46 7s. 6d.)
Third Class	..	$165.00	(£34 7s. 6d.)

From San Francisco to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$232.20	(£48 7s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	$152.40	(£31 15s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	$94.80	(£19 15s. 0d.)

From Chicago to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$287.50	(£59 17s. 11d.)
Second Saloon	..	$207.70	(£43 5s. 5d.)
Third Class	..	$140.10	(£29 3s. 9d.)

From New York to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$305.50	(£63 12s. 11d.)
Second Saloon	..	$225.70	(£47 0s. 5d.)
Third Class	..	$159.40	(£32 18s. 9d.)

From Vancouver to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$262.20	(£54 12s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	$177.40	(£36 19s. 2d.)
Third Class	..	$104.80	(£21 16s. 8d.)

From St. Louis to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$287.80	(£59 19s. 2d.)
Second Saloon	..	$198.00	(£41 5s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	$140.40	(£29 5s. 0d.)

From Montreal to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	$305.50	(£63 12s. 11d.)
Second Saloon	..	$225.70	(£47 0s. 5d.)
Third Class	..	$159.40	(£32 18s. 9d.)

From London to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	.. ..	£75 15s. 10d.
Second Saloon	.. ..	£50 2s. 6d.
Third Class	.. ..	£38 1s. 6d.

Family Concessions.—Families consisting of parents and children only (equal to three adult fares), 10 per cent. off single rates; (equal to four adult fares or over), 15 per cent. off single rates; one child, under 2 years of age, free if no separate berth required; children, 2 years and under 6 years of age, quarter fare; children, 6 years and under 12 years of age, half fare.

Men only carried in Third Class from San Francisco to Brisbane.

Passengers can travel by train between Sydney and Brisbane. A reduction of 15s. ($3.60) will be made on the above First Saloon rates for a first-class railway ticket from Sydney to Brisbane.

Luggage Allowance on Oceanic Steamers.—First-class, 350 lb., or 40 cubic feet; second and third classes, 175 lb., or 20 cubic feet. Excess baggage, 1½d. (3 cents) per lb., or 1s. 6d. (36 cents) per cubic foot.

**Aberdeen Line*—

From London to Brisbane (Single):—

Saloon	£47
Third Class	£17

From Capetown to Brisbane (Single):—

Saloon	From £32 upwards
Third Class	From £11 11s.

**White Star Line*—

From Liverpool to Brisbane (all one class):—
Single fares from £20 to £32.

From Capetown to Brisbane (all one class):—
Single fares from £17 15s.

**The Blue Funnel Line*—

From Glasgow and Liverpool to Brisbane:—Fares (Single), saloon only, from £47.

From Capetown to Brisbane:—Fares (Single), saloon only, £31 to £38.

**P. and O. Branch Service*—

From London to Brisbane (Single):—
Third Class only, from £17.

From Capetown to Brisbane:—Fares (Single):—
Third Class only, £14 14s. to £18 18s.

P. and O. Line—

From London to Brisbane (single):—

First Saloon	From £78 to £90
Second Saloon	From £50 to £54

From Bombay and Calcutta to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£44 (Rupees 660)
Second Saloon	£34 (Rupees 510)

From Colombo to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	£40 (Rupees 600)
Second Saloon	£32 (Rupees 480)

B.I.S.N. Company, Limited—

From London and Liverpool to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class	£50
Second Class	£22

From Calcutta to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class	Rupees 473
Second Class	Rupees 289

(Allow rate of exchange 1s. 4d. for each rupee.)

Orient Line—

From London and Plymouth to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class	From £78 to £90
Second Class	From £50 to £54
Third Class	From £20 to £24

Federal Shire Line—

From London and Liverpool to Brisbane (Single):—

First Class	£50
Third Class	£22

Passengers maintain themselves awaiting train or steamer at Sydney.

Note.—All the above fares include the cost of travelling from Sydney to Brisbane by one of the Queensland-bound coastal steamers, and are subject to alteration without notice.

* Not available for passenger traffic during the continuance of the present war.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

Prices of Household Necessities in **Brisbane** as fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Board to 28th February, 1917.

ARTICLE.		RETAIL PRICES.
Arrowroot	lb.	4d. to 5½d.
Bacon	lb.	10d. to 1s. 4d.
Baking Powder	½ lb. tins	8d. to 11d.
†Bread	per 2 lb. loaf.	3½d.
*Butter—best	lb.	1s. 6d.
Candles	lb.	7½d. to 1s.
Cheese	lb.	11d.
Coffee Beans—Roasted	lb.	1s. 10d.
Cornflour	lb.	5½d. to 6d.
Eggs	dozen	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Flour	lb.	2d.
Firewood	load	7s. to 8s.
Fruit—Currants	lb.	8½d. to 9d.
„ Raisins	lb.	7½d. to 9½d.
Hams	lb.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6½d.
Honey	2 lb. tins	1s. 6d.
Jam	1 lb. tins	5d. to 8½d.
Kerosene	tin	6s. 6d.
Lard	lb.	1s.
Maize	bushel	2s. 9d. to 3s.
Maizemeal	lb.	2d. to 2½d.
Matches—Wax (plaid)	doz. boxes	5d.
„ Safety (small)	doz. boxes	5d.
*Meat—		
†Fresh and Chilled Beef (steak)	lb.	7d. to 10d.
‡State Butchery: Chilled Beef (steak)	lb.	5½d. to 8d.
†Fresh and Chilled Beef (roast)	lb.	5d. to 8d.
‡State Butchery: Chilled Beef (roast)	lb.	3½d. to 6½d.
†Corned Beef	lb.	4½d. to 7d.
‡State Butchery: Corned Beef	lb.	3½d. to 5½d.
†Fresh Mutton (chops)	lb.	6½d. to 8½d
‡State Butchery: Chilled Mutton (chops)	lb.	5½d. to 7d
†Fresh Mutton (legs)	lb.	7½d.
‡State Butchery: Chilled Mutton (legs)	lb.	7d.
†Fresh Mutton (shoulders)	lb.	5½d.
‡State Butchery: Chilled Mutton (shoulders)	lb.	4½d.

* An extra half-penny is charged for delivery, and a like amount for booking.

† Cash prices of ordinary butchers' establishments. ‡ Cash at the block sales only.

The prices of groceries in the country are slightly in excess of the above, but those for meat are identical with Brisbane.

ARTICLE.		RETAIL PRICES.
*MEAT—*continued*—		
†Fresh Mutton (hindquarters)	lb.	6½d.
‡State Butchery: Chilled Mutton (hindquarters)	lb.	6½d.
†Fresh Mutton (forequarters)	lb.	5d.
‡State Butchery: Chilled Mutton (forequarters)	lb.	4d.
†Fresh Mutton (breast)	lb.	4d.
‡State Butchery: Chilled Mutton (breast)	lb.	3½d.
†Mutton (corned breast)	lb.	4½d.
‡State Butchery: Mutton (corned breast)	lb.	3½d.
Fresh Pork	lb.	10d. to 1s.
*Milk—fresh	quart	6d.
„ condensed	1 lb. tins	8½d.
Oatmeal	7 lb. bags	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.
Onions	lb.	1½d.
Pepper—black (ground)	lb.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Pickles (local)	bottle	7½d. to 10½d.
Potatoes (English)	quarter	1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.
Rice (best)	lb.	3d.
Salt	lb.	1d.
Sauce (local)	bottle	3d. to 7½d.
„ (imported)	bottle	11d. to 1s. 2d.
Soap (bars)	bar	7½d. to 9½d.
Soda—bicarbonate	lb.	2½d.
Starch	lb.	7d.
Sugar—No. 1 white	lb.	3½d.
Syrup—golden	2 lb. tins	7½d.
Tapioca	lb.	3½d.
Tea	lb.	1s. 3d. to 2s.
Tobacco (Australian)	lb.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
„ (imported)	lb.	6s. 9d. to 14s.
Vinegar (imported)	bottle	1s. 4d.
„ (local)	bottle	6d. to 9½d.

* An extra half-penny is charged for delivery, and a like amount for booking.

† Cash prices of ordinary butchers' establishments. ‡ Cash at the block sales only.

The prices of groceries in the country are slightly in excess of the above, but those for meat are identical with Brisbane.

Cash Prices of Bread in other parts of Queensland, 1916, as fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Board to 1st December, 1916.

*Bread—		
South Queensland	2 lb. loaf	4d. to 4½d.
South-West Queensland	2 lb. loaf	4d. to 5½d.
Central Queensland	2 lb. loaf	4d. to 5½d.
Central-Western Queensland	2 lb. loaf	5d. to 5½d.
North Queensland	2 lb. loaf	4½d. to 5½d.
North-Western Queensland	2 lb. loaf	4½d. to 5½d.

* An extra half-penny per loaf is charged for delivery, and a like amount for booking.

Some Successful Queensland Settlers.

During a recent tour through Queensland the Compiler was enabled to obtain the practical experiences of a large number of new and old settlers on the fertile areas in this land of great possibilities and substantial realities. The cases cited here will serve to illustrate what the men on the land in the districts visited are doing to develop the agricultural resources of the country. Despite that the new settlers were faced with many difficulties at the outset, they, by indomitable pluck, determination, and perseverance, succeeded in conquering the dense scrubs and mountain fastnesses, and converting them into wealth-producing agricultural homesteads. Many of these settlers started with only a few pounds in their pocket, but they had what money cannot buy—stout hearts, courage, and energy. To-day quite a number of these have turned the corner of adversity into the highway of success, and are reaping the fruits of their labours.

A Successful Mixed Farmer.

In the Springsure district (Central Queensland) Mr. M. T. Bourke is one of the most successful dairymen and mixed farmers. His dairy herd consists of pure-bred Shorthorn cows and pedigreed bulls. On an average he milks 88 cows once daily during the year, and these are fed on natural pastures. In 1913 he obtained 19,094 gallons of milk, and 9,339 lb. of cream produced 2,649 lb. of commercial butter. In April, 1913, 1,039 lb. of cream sent to one of the Rockhampton factories returned over 576 lb. of commercial butter. His year's transactions in pigs realised £91 12s.; turkeys, £27 3s.; fowls, £2 10s. 8d.; eggs (317 dozen), £16; fat bullocks, 400 at £7 per head; horses (artillery and draught), £626 10s. Several of the horses brought from £26 to £28 per head.

What the Daniels Family are Doing.

The Daniels family, which numbers no less than eight distinct branches, are also very successful mixed farmers in the Gindie district (Central Queensland). Their operations comprise wheat-growing, dairying, sheep-breeding, &c. In 1913 they had about 250 acres under wheat.

Mr. T. C. Daniels gives the following particulars in regard to the cultivation and harvesting of wheat:—"The first ploughing," he says, "will cost 15s. per acre, but afterwards it will only be 5s. for the same area. Other expenditure includes: Seed wheat, about 8s. per acre; cultivating after first ploughing, 2s. 6d. per acre; harvesting with reaper and binder, 5s. per acre; carting and stooking, 5s. per acre; total expenditure, £1 5s. 6d. per acre. The cost of cutting a ton of chaff is about £1 5s., and bags are 8d. each. His crop averaged 30 cwt. to the acre, and he received £6 10s. per ton for his wheaten chaff on the rails at Gindie Station."

Started with £100.

In the course of an interview, Mr. J. Edminstone, of Craigend Farm, Belmont Pocket, near Rockhampton (Central Queensland), gave some information which should be invaluable to intending settlers in Queensland. Mr. Edminstone is, at the present time, one of the most prosperous dairymen in the State.

"A labouring man," Mr. Edminstone said, "could easily earn about £200 a year at farming in Queensland. I have made that myself. I had experience on a farm in the old country, but that is not absolutely necessary.

"I consider farming is the best thing for new settlers to turn their attention to in Queensland.

"I would recommend a man to take up dairy farming. Cows can be bought for about £4 to £7 each. Then you can buy good dairy land for about £1 per acre. You have long terms, about twenty years, to pay for your land, and the payments are not equal to a good rent in the old country. When a man has got his land he can grow plenty of feed for his cattle for the few months of the winter, when they have to be fed on account of the pastures being dry. During the rest of the year his cattle find their food in the natural grasses of his pastures.

"A man could easily make a good start here with about £150. That money would be used for paying the first

instalment on his land purchase, buying a few cows, and putting up his house. Of course, a pioneer doesn't spend much on his house at first, until he has made some money.

"I began with £100 about seventeen years ago. I have paid for my land some time since, and I reckon that at the present time I am worth about £2,000 in land and stock."

Mr. Edminstone milks, as a rule, 90 cows during the year, and each of these earns, on an average, 20s. per month. The highest return from one cow was 27s. per month. The cows are fed on the natural grasses only. In January, 1914, 105 grade Ayrshires, Shorthorns, and Jerseys earned £121; February—115 cows, £111; March—105 cows, £101; April —100 cows, £104; May—90 cows, £66; June—75 cows, £55; July—60 cows, £58. Mr. Edminstone has, according to his books, been receiving similar satisfactory returns from his milking herd for many years past. Pig raising and general farming also claim a great deal of his attention, and the annual returns from these sources are highly satisfactory.

New Settlers' Experiences.

Mr. C. W. L. Bryde, who took up a selection in the parish of Danbulla, near Lake Barrine, Yungaburra, North Queensland, about four years ago, is satisfied that his new home has been pitched in "the garden of Australia." He was born in Liverpool, England, and, adopting the sea as a profession, reached the position of chief mate. Several severe trips between Newcastle and Valparaiso with coal for the Chilian Government cooled off his ardour for the sea, and, faced with nervous breakdown, he was attracted to North Queensland. He took up his selection, and threw himself with enthusiasm into his new employment. Mr. Bryde says that the soil is extraordinarily rich, and it is quite clear that the district has a great future. Permanent creeks abound everywhere, and on his holding there are seven streams carrying crystal water. Chokos, pumpkins, and piemelons, the seeds of which were dropped, grew wild, and the scrubs contain scores of passion-fruit vines. At present the timber does not pay to market, though it is only eight miles from Kulara, on the Tolga-Johnstone line; but if the railway from this point to Mobo, via Lake Barrine, were constructed, cedar patches and other timbers, such as red and white beech, kauri, and silky oak, would be made available. Mr. Bryde has seen the Richmond River, and he considers that the land in his neighbourhood is superior. But he states that it is of no use for any one to go in for land there unless he is willing to rough it.

A Victorian (Mr. Herbert C. West), who settled at Eurobin Park, Jandowae, in the Dalby district (Southern Queensland), about four years ago, is also satisfied with his experiences in Queensland. Writing to the Department of Lands, he said:—"We have just had a delightful rainfall, and my lucerne, maize, and other green crops are looking well. This is a splendid district, and I am more than satisfied with my adopted country."

Had a Stout Heart, Strong Pair of Hands, and Plenty of Pluck and Determination.

Mr. J. McLellan, of Miriam Vale, in the Gladstone district (Central Queensland), stated that he started as an agriculturist eighteen years ago with a stout heart, a strong pair of hands, plenty of pluck and determination, and 6s. per day while he was working on the railway line. His frugality enabled him to save money out of his wages to buy a couple of head of cattle at a time. In his spare moments he cleared his land, and got it ready for its first crop. After a little time he devoted the whole of his exertions to his farm, with the result that he soon became independent of outside employment. That he has become a successful man is abundantly proved by the fact that he recently made a trip to Scotland. As a dairyman and general farmer, Mr. McLellan can hold his own with any one in the State.

Successful Efforts from Small Beginnings.

In the Barmoya Scrub, Rockhampton district (Central Queensland), a good percentage of the recent settlers had very small beginnings, but now they are fairly well off. Mr. J. Kersey (a carpenter) had a horse and cart and £7; Mr. A. T. Vaisey (formerly an employee in a New

Zealand flax mill) had £75; Mr. Reuben Johnson (a shift boss on Mount Morgan Mine), £100. All are well satisfied with their lot. The German settlers, of whom there are a large number, frankly admit that they are contented, and say that one and all have splendid opportunities to become prosperous, but they must be prepared to work hard to attain this object.

Mr. R. Johnson is one of the most prosperous settlers in this district. He was one of the first to settle in the district about twelve years ago, and he has had no reason to regret it. He milks on an average 42 cows of the grade Jersey strain daily, and each beast returns him about 15s. per month regularly. The herd includes a pure-bred Jersey bull and cow. There are 130 acres under Rhodes grass and 7 acres under maize and pumpkins. Mr. Johnson has done wonders in the short time that he has been in the district, and his efforts should prove a strong incentive to others to do likewise.

Started as a Farm Labourer.

In the Bushley district, near Rockhampton (Central Queensland), Mr. E. Holland has a splendid farm of about 3,000 acres on Sandy Creek. He states that he started farming with little or no money. Soon after his arrival from England he found employment as a farm labourer, and accepted cattle as payment for his work. A year or so later he took up a 160-acre block at a rental of 2s. 6d. per acre, and then started dairying. As years went by he acquired further areas, and increased his operations to such an extent that he is now one of the most successful settlers in Central Queensland. His dairy herd is made up of grade Shorthorn cows and a pedigreed Shorthorn bull, and totals 500. On an average 80 cows are milked once a day during the year. The young steers are fattened up and sold to the butchers when about twelve months old. In 1913 he sold thirty-six of these at £3 10s. per head. Horses (light draughts and saddle) are also bred. He also finds time for raising Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs. There are 35 acres under cultivation—4 acres lucerne and

31 acres rotation crops—wheat, oats, rye, panicum, &c. Mr. Holland is also a maker of Cheshire cheese of splendid flavour, but his operations in this respect are only on a small scale.

Had a Horse and Saddle and 3s. 6d.

Mr. J. T. Alexander, of Glenlyon Farm, Dalma, near Rockhampton (Central Queensland), arrived in Queensland from New South Wales in 1887, with a horse and saddle and 3s. 6d. in his pocket. At first he engaged in droving, then was a stockman on a station, and later manager of several cattle runs. Nine years ago he purchased 3,000 acres of the Glenlyon Estate, which consisted of open forest country. Then he turned his attention to the breeding of dairy and beef cattle and Border-Leicester sheep. He was getting £5 per head for 2-year-old steers, £3 for 12-month-old steers, and £4 15s. for 3-year-old heifers. The area under cultivation totalled 14 acres—barley 4 acres, lucerne 2 acres, maize 2 acres, panicum 4 acres, sweet potatoes 2 acres. He had 150 head of beef cattle, and a small dairy herd of grade Jerseys.

Fruit-grower Starts with £5.

After paying for his freehold of 21 acres, Mr. A. Neale, of Parkhurst, North Rockhampton (Central Queensland), had only about £5 in cash, three horses, and a few agricultural implements. By dint of hard work he cleared his land of the forest, planted it with fruit trees, and in a couple of years he gathered his first crops. Later he erected his present home. To-day he is in a comfortable position, due entirely to fruit-growing. In all 5 acres are under fruits of different kinds. Citrus fruits, which number 300 trees, are most generally grown. Grapes, peaches, papaws, loquats, plums, and mangoes are also cultivated. In 1913 citrus fruits returned £250, grapes £130, and other crops, £30. He milks a few cows of the Shorthorn-Hereford cross for his own wants, and pigs are bred for a like purpose. Poultry and vegetables are annually raised for market. Mr. Neale is a strong advocate of dry farming.

Had only a Few Shillings left after Paying the First Year's Rent.

Quite a number of the new settlers in the Woodend and Bushley Scrubs, in the Rockhampton district (Central Queensland), started in a small way, and are now in very comfortable circumstances. The Lehfeldt Brothers were formerly employed as labourers at the Mount Morgan Mine. In 1895 they selected 160 acres, and after paying the first year's rent (£5 15s.) had only a few shillings left. When they had finished fencing the land and clearing portion of it, they arranged to supply the Mount Morgan Mine with firewood. By this means they made sufficient money to acquire a further 160 acres for £100 cash, and effect more substantial improvements on their holdings. Farming was begun in real earnest in 1906, and since then success has attended their efforts. In 1913 the Messrs. Lehfeldt took up another block of 160 acres at a rental of 20s. per acre. They have 328 acres under cultivation—20 acres lucerne, 90 acres maize, 170 acres Rhodes grass, 40 acres paspalum, 5 acres panicum, 3 acres English potatoes. In 1913 they averaged 110 bushels of maize to the acre from a 10-acre plot, and annexed the championship for Central Queensland. Patches of sugarcane and cotton are also grown. The dairy herd comprises 20 grade Ayrshire cows and a pure-bred Ayrshire bull. It is their intention to increase their operations in dairying at an early date. Pigs are being profitably raised, likewise light draught and saddle horses. The Messrs. Lehfeldt have one of the best conducted farms in the State.

Mining Engineer—Now a Successful Fruit-grower, &c.

Mr. J. T. Coates, of Harveston, Rockhampton (Central Queensland), was formerly a mining engineer before he took up 327 acres on the bank of the Fitzroy River. He has 10 acres under fruits—1,100 papaws, 150 citrus (including oranges, limes, lemons, cumquats), 500 grape vines, 50 custard apples, 20 mangoes, also figs, bananas, apples, pears, peaches, quinces, persimmons, pineapples, granadillas, &c. There are also 30 acres under lucerne, 11 acres of Japanese millet, and 5 acres of sweet potatoes. White Leghorns and Black Orpingtons of pure strains are

largely raised, the former by the thousands. Mr. Coates also pays much attention to dairying, and his herd of grade Shorthorns gives good returns monthly. Although his fruit trees only started to bear three years ago, his returns in this direction amounted to £150 in 1914. From poultry and eggs he received £150, dairying £101, chaff £180, and miscellaneous £35. The total receipts from all sources were £616. In 1913 Mr. Coates paid away over £400 in wages.

Inexperience no Obstacle to Success.

Among the new settlers in the Stanwell district (Central Queensland) are quite a number who started with limited capital, and no previous experience in farming. Mr. T. P. Connor was a miner, and had £500. Not only is he dairying, growing crops, and raising pigs, but he is also breeding beef cattle and horses with much success. Messrs. J. Thomas (stockman) and J. Todman (miner) started with £250, and are now doing well out of general farming, dairying, pig-raising, &c. Portion of the farm is irrigated, the water being lifted by a pump from Neerkol Creek, and conveyed in galvanised iron piping to the cultivation areas. They estimate the cost to irrigate an acre at 8s., exclusive of their own labour. Mr. W. H. Teakel (a Victorian farmer) started with £400, and says that he is doing better than he did in Victoria. Every year he is getting good crops of maize, lucerne, wheat, pumpkins, potatoes, &c. He has a small herd of grade Ayrshires, and a few pigs.

The Plunkett family have been farming for five years, and are getting splendid returns from their farming operations. They have a fairly large area under maize, lucerne, potatoes, &c., milk 15 grade Ayrshires daily, and breed horses and pigs for market. Mr. Plunkett paid £1,400 for the farm of 411 acres as a going concern for his sons.

Had no Previous Agricultural Experience.

Mr. W. J. Barber selected 640 acres of dense vine scrub and brigalow country a few miles from Banana (Central Queensland) in 1913 at 10s. per acre. He came from Young (New South Wales), with £190, and had no previous experience of agricultural life. About 46 acres

of the scrub have been cleared and planted with Rhodes grass and maize, the latter being sown with the aid of a hand planter. From 30 to 40 acres more scrub are being cleared, and will be put under cultivation when it is ready. The first year's outlay on the farm amounted to about £190.

Made a Start with £150.

Mr. Peter Jensen started in the Banana district (Central Queensland) with £150 by taking up 880 acres, a little over three years ago, at 10s. per acre. The country comprises brigalow scrub and open downs. He has cleared 50 acres, and put in Rhodes grass and maize. A further 50 acres is to be cleared, and planted with Rhodes grass and maize. Mr. Jensen's first crop of maize of 34 acres yielded 900 bushels.

On the High Road to Success.

Mr. Charles Roderick is one of the pioneers of the agricultural industry in the Banana district, Central Queensland. He has 1,280 acres of land, for which he paid 10s. per acre. In addition to raising crops, Mr. Roderick is engaging in dairying and pig raising. In 1913 he obtained 840 bushels of maize from 33 acres. In 1914 he had 27 acres under maize and 33 acres of Rhodes grass. Mr. Roderick was previously a publican.

Landed in the District with £200.

Mr. C. G. Young selected 136 acres at Deeford, in the Dawson Valley country, Central Queensland, in 1912. Previously he was a commercial traveller in Sydney. When he landed in the district he had £200. After clearing the dense vine scrub from his farm, he planted 24 acres with maize, Rhodes grass, and pumpkins. The price paid for the Crown land was 50s. per acre. Mr. Young estimates his first year's expenditure at slightly over £100. Dairying and pig-raising on a small scale is carried on. This young farmer stated he was well satisfied with his prospects.

A Successful Grazing Farmer.

Mr. O. Kinchington, of Revilo Grazing Farm, Mitchell (Maranoa District), started with £100 and horses, wagons, &c., worth about £200. He came from Victoria in 1883, and followed the occupation of contractor for fencing, dam-making, &c., for several stations until 1895. Then he took up a prickly-pear selection of 1,280 acres, and after clearing and fencing it, and erecting a home, he put in 50 acres of wheat. Within ten years he had 200 acres of wheat, which yielded 13 bushels per acre. In 1903, however, he had 400 acres of wheat, which averaged 20 bushels per acre. Some of the plots yielded as high as 26 bushels per acre. Sheep-raising engaged his attention from the start, his first flock numbering 1,500. This was soon increased to 3,700, but the big drought reduced the number to 700. In 1915 he had 9,000 sheep, 50 head of saddle and draught horses, 100 beef Shorthorns, and a few pigs. Years ago he bred pigs on a large scale, and had as many as 300 at a time. He considers that the district is admirably adapted for wheat-growing on a large scale. In point of fact, his wheat crop, Mr. Kinchington stated, saved him from ruin when his sheep failed. His holding aggregates 23,000 acres, 3,400 of which is freehold. The normal carrying capacity of the country is one sheep to the acre. He has a splendidly equipped wool-shed, and does a good deal of shearing for neighbouring selectors by contract every year. The average weight of a fleece from a full-grown wether is 9 lb., and that of a ewe 7 lb.

Tasmanian takes up a Farm with £600.

Mr. E. Stevens, of Deeford, in the Dawson Valley (Central Queensland), came from Tasmania nearly four years ago, with £600. His farm consists of 174 acres, of which 65 acres have been cleared of the dense scrub, and planted with maize and Rhodes grass. He intends to give dairying some of his attention at an early date. The first year's operations involved an expenditure of about £185.

Miner Starts Farming with £50.

Mr. C. F. Holton, who was a miner by occupation, took up 160 acres at Grantleigh, in the Gogango district (Central Queensland), nine years ago. At the time he had only £50 in his pocket. For a couple of years he undertook to cut timber for the Mount Morgan Mine, and also worked on the selections of several of his neighbours.

By this means he made sufficient money to enable him to start farming on his own account. To-day he is making a profit of over £100 annually by growing lucerne, maize, potatoes, &c. In 1913 he obtained from 65 to 70 bushels to the acre from his crop of maize, and his lucerne yields from five to six cuttings annually. Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs are bred on a small scale. Among other crops grown are Rhodes grass, millets, barley, cowpea, pumpkins, and grapes. In partnership with Mr. H. Gates, he has acquired a prickly-pear selection of 640 acres on the opposite side of the line. The pear, which is very thick, is being eradicated by burning. It takes two men a day to clear two acres. About 150 acres of this property is to be planted with wheat, oats, English potatoes, and fruits of various kinds.

Queensland—The Finest Agricultural Country in Australia.

Mr. Robert Laver, a Victorian farmer, together with his nine sons, took up 13,000 acres under the group system in the Gogango Scrub (Central Queensland) seven years ago. They have now 3,000 acres cleared, and 500 acres under cultivation, 400 acres being under Rhodes grass. The other crops are:—Maize, 30 acres; lucerne, 50 acres; cowpea, 5 acres; pumpkins (planted in the same area with the maize), 30 acres. Citrus fruits and grapes are also grown on a small scale. In 1913 10 acres of oats and 9 acres of wheat averaged 2 tons of hay to the acre. Herefords, crossed by a Devon-Shorthorn strain of bull, are bred for the butcher every year. The dairy herd is composed of grade Shorthorns and Ayrshires, crossed by an Illawarra bull. The return from 20 to 40 cows for 1914 was 5,649 lb. of commercial butter. The 60 cows milked daily earn about 15s. per head per month. All the milking is done by machine. In 1913 100 tons of oaten, wheaten, and lucerne chaff were sold at £4 10s. per ton. The Laver family also devote much attention to pig raising. A few years ago they bred pure-bred Lincolns, and in 1912 fattened 27 merinos on an acre of rape. The land is of a rich chocolate nature, and is watered by Gogango Creek, several lagoons, and the Fitzroy River. During dry spells, crops are raised by irrigation, an up-to-date plant having been installed. The water is lifted from the river by means of a pump, and transferred to the cultivation areas by means

of piping. The Laver family, who started with plenty of money, are in a position to carry on their operations on a large scale. They estimate the cost of clearing their scrub land at £3 per acre. They state that Queensland, particularly the Gogango Scrub portion of it, is the finest agricultural country in the Commonwealth. The climate, too, cannot be equalled.

A Well-known Grazier's Opinion.

The testimony of Mr. John Moffat, of Camoola Park, a well-known grazier in the Longreach district (Central Queensland), is of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Moffat says:—

"There were never better opportunities than the present in Queensland for young men and women who have energy and ambition, and are not frightened of honest work. I came from Scotland when a baby with my parents (emigrants) during the fifties to Adelaide, South Australia. My father worked as a blacksmith, and afterwards as a carrier taking goods to the Victorian goldfields, and subsequently began farming in New South Wales. I had seven brothers and three sisters.

"I left home without a shilling, and took to shearing during the season, and did contract work at other times until I had enough money to select a half section (320 acres) in New South Wales. There I married, and in time increased my area sufficiently to carry on sheep-grazing and wheat-growing. In time I sold out to good advantage, and came to Queensland, where I am now a grazier. My brothers are all employers of labour. I have reared and educated three sons and two daughters. If I were a young man now with my usual health, I would not be afraid to start life again under similar circumstances and present conditions. I attribute my success to perseverance and ambition, and using the proceeds judiciously. Australia is a good field for any industrious man or woman who sets his or her mind to honest work and tries to give satisfaction, as there are employments to suit nearly all classes of labour, as also for a man of moderate means, to take up a small farm in a suitable locality, especially after getting some experience in one of the State Agricultural Colleges. I have been in the State now over twenty years, and consider it a very good field for emigrants."

Started Cane-growing with £147.

Mr. Robert P. Sneesby started sugar-growing on the Maroochy River, North Coast Line (South Queensland), with only £147. Seven years ago he arrived from the Clarence River (N.S.W.), where he was a dairyman and maize-grower. He took up 80 acres on the Maroochy River, for which he paid £8 per acre. This he cleared and cropped, and then sold for £1,800. Then he purchased his present holding of 153 acres of dense scrub, the price paid therefor being £4 5s. per acre. Other expenditure—House, 18 ft. x 24 ft., £30; plough, £4 10s.; harrows, £4 10s.; scuffler, £2 12s.; hoes, mattocks, spades, &c., £1 10s.; 2 horses, £50; harness, £8; slide for cane haulage, £1; total, £102 2s.

Estimate per acre for getting land ready for first crop—Brushing, felling, burning, and clearing scrub, £4; holeing with mattock, £1 17s. 6d.; plants, £1; planting, &c., £1; chipping (3), £3 15s.; total, £11 12s. 6d.

In 1912 he cut 215 tons of cane, and his crop of maize yielded 450 bushels. From 12 acres of cane in 1913 he harvested 370 tons. The contract for cutting cane and haulage by punt across the river entailed an expenditure of 6s. 9d. per ton. Mr. Sneesby has also a dairy herd of twelve, consisting of grade Ayrshires and Shorthorns. Regularly every week he sends 13 gallons of cream to the Caboolture Butter Factory. A dairy and separator is also established on the farm. About 6 acres have been planted with bananas, 2 acres with pineapples, and 1 acre with citrons.

Another Successful Sugarcane Grower.

One of the most successful growers in the Johnstone River district (North Queensland), is Mr. David Hunter, of Goondi. Prior to starting cane-growing ten years ago, he was overseer of labour for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at Goondi. He started with very little capital, but the terms on which the Colonial Sugar Refining Company sold him land were so reasonable that he had no difficulty in not only meeting his engagements, but also making a profit out of his labours. Good cultivation and manuring with mill refuse were the reasons for his success. *His first season's crop in* 1906 *yielded* 1,820 *tons, the net profit therefrom, after paying all liabilities, being* 3*s.* 4*d. per ton. In* 1907 *he cut* 1,910 *tons, and realised a net profit of* 8*s. per ton; in* 1908, 1,861 *tons, net profit,* 10*s.* 11*d. per ton; in* 1909, 2,134 *tons, net profit* 11*s.* 6*d. per ton; in* 1910, 92 *acres yielded* 2,832 *tons, net profit* 12*s.* 5*d. per ton.* His average yield per acre for six years was 28 tons. In addition to mill refuse, he used green and dry manures to fertilise his land. He paid his permanent field workers 30s. per week and found. Yields for 1911-12:—1911: 90 acres, 2,423 tons; 1912: 64 acres, 1,365 tons. The best yields per acre were 43 tons in 1910 and 40 tons in 1911.

Arrived with an Empty Pocket.

Mr. H. Denning, in responding to the toast of "The Pioneers," at a banquet at Mount Tarampa, in the Lowood district (South Queensland) in 1913, said:—"It was now 35 years since he became a resident of the district. He arrived with an empty pocket, and on arrival found he was compelled to cut a road 1½ miles through scrub to get to the boundary of his selection. He cleared 2 acres, and after six months harvested his first crop of maize and sweet potatoes. He hired a wagon, and took a load into a firm in Ipswich. For the maize he received 9d. per bushel, and the sweet potatoes realised sufficient to pay the hire for the wagon, leaving him nothing for his labour." He added: "He had seen selectors compelled to walk 4 or 5 miles for water, and carry it to their holdings in kerosene tins. Numerous times he had seen children waiting for their father's return with water so that they could quench their thirst. Those were the days," concluded Mr. Denning, "when the settlers required 'grit,' and he could truthfully say that they had abundance of it."

We Do Not Repent having Left our Native Land.

Mr. Godalov, of Canungra, South Coast line, in a letter dated 24th February, 1911, published in certain Russian newspapers, says:—". . . and so I am to be congratulated; 160 acres of superb land, with a healthy beautiful climate, within 30 miles of the sea, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and this for 32s. an acre and 20 years to pay it in. I consider it my duty to assure you that

We do not Repent ever having left our Native Land,

notwithstanding that my present social position is different to the one I occupied in Russia, and also notwithstanding the fact that the life here, too, is quite different to life in Russia; nevertheless, I have never yet thought that I came out here on a wild-goose chase (to say nothing of the children, who cry when we, jokingly, talk of returning to Russia), in spite of the fact that my actual income—at present—is smaller than it was in Russia, life here is in no case worse. The explanation makes this assertion obvious. I do not have to pay mad sums of money for the rent of my house, its heating, the educating and upbringing of my children, expensive warm clothing is unnecessary, there is no need for you to worry about to-morrow, and at last, but by no means leastly, for your own freedom and absolute liberty. All this gives a deep reason why Russians should emigrate to Australia. . . . ."

A Contented Russian Settler.

Mr. Michael Zadorosky, of Chadford, near Wallumbilla (Maranoa District), writes under date 17th October, 1916:—"I selected 640 acres of prickly-pear land three and a-half years ago. After paying the survey fee, I had only a few shillings left in my pocket. For some time I worked on farms, fencing, ringbarking, and pear-clearing, until I saved enough to enable me to put up part of the fence. Afterwards I obtained an advance of about £100 from the State Agricultural Bank, and continued improving my selection. The drought retarded my progress considerably, but, with the great recuperative powers of the rich land, I shall soon be able to make up for the lost year. I had very little experience of farming when I came to this country (I had been a student at a university in Russia), but I must say that I am quite sure of the future now. I have 640 acres of the richest land that can be found on this side of the Range—all fenced—and the prickly-pear destroyed. There are 400 acres of scrub ringbarked, with green grass knee-deep, and about 40 head of mixed cattle rolling fat on it. The water in my dams will last for another ten or twelve months. I took up my land at 6s. per acre. I would not part with it for 36s. per acre now. When immigrants begin to pour in again, land like mine will be worth from £2 to £5 per acre.

"I have only about 20 acres cleared for the plough, but even that was partly useless work. In this part of Queensland you need not break your back grubbing out trees. There are tracts of timber here known as belar and brigalow. It is bad burning stuff, at least belar is, when green, but it is easy to ringbark. In one year it will die. The ground under it will produce rich fattening grass. Within two more years all the trees will be quite dry. Many of them will fall down. The bark and limbs of others will drop off, too, until the ground is covered with a mass of grass and wood. Choose a fine day with a light breeze blowing, then ride round the patch intended for clearing, and drop matches here and there. After a few days you will have so many acres of plain country, nearly ready for the plough. All the trees will burn right out: logs, twigs, and roots in the ground. You cannot grub it out as well as the fire does it with belar and brigalow. If a few odd trees escape the fire, drop a few hot coals near them, and they will soon disappear. To save the adjoining country from catching fire, a fire-break is made round the spot intended for clearing. In winter, when the grass begins to dry, choose some fine evening a day or two after a shower, then ride around the block, and drop matches every chain. The grass and some trees will begin to burn, but will die out, when, with the approach of night, the air grows damp and the grass gets dewy. The scrub soil, especially that under belar, is very rich, deep, and easy to plough. Laboratory tests by the Department of Agriculture have shown the presence of a great amount of nitrogen in it.

"No one need be afraid of taking up land with scattered pear on it. Only get hold of it before it can get hold of you. Clear it as soon as you have your block fenced, and you will find you have made a good purchase. The best, easiest, and cheapest means of clearing scattered pear is poisoning it by injection.

"I do not think any other part of the world can boast of a better climate than ours. During the four years I have lived here I have, on the whole, experienced good health, and have not suffered from any complaints beyond an attack of influenza for three days. The summer months are fairly hot, but the heat is far less oppressive than it is nearer the coast. In winter we enjoy most delicious weather; the days are delightfully warm, and the nights slightly cool. On a few mornings the thermometer may show a degree or

two below freezing point. I grew tomatoes in the open, without covering, all through last winter. Pumpkins and marrows were blooming in the middle of July. There are thousands of acres of first-class land which will soon be opened for selection in Maranoa, and it will be the Riverina of Queensland."

Best Agricultural Land in the World.

Mr. Paul Gray, of Chadford, near Wallumbilla (Maranoa District), writes under date 16th October, 1916:—"I came to Brisbane with a large family from Russia on the 4th April, 1910. Previously I was a Commissioner for the Russian Government Railways. On arrival in Queensland I learned that this country was especially well adapted for cattle-breeding, dairying, and agriculture; therefore, I decided to go into mixed farming. Accordingly, together with my sons, I took up 2,220 acres of very good fertile land at Chadford, Wallumbilla. This had a permanent supply of water, even during the recent prolonged drought there was an adequate supply of water for my own and the travelling stock. The climate, too, was very healthy. At first I took up 640 acres at 5s. per acre, with fifteen years to pay for it. In 1912 I acquired another 320 acres on the same terms, and a couple of years ago I took up an additional 1,260 acres at 2s. 6d. per acre on the twenty-years' time-payment system, but had nothing to pay for the first five years. The land was affected with prickly-pear, but almost two-thirds of it is now absolutely free from the pest. The land is securely fenced and subdivided into paddocks, ring-barked, and otherwise improved. I have 70 acres cleared, of which 30 acres are at present under crop as follows:—2 acres of vegetables, 2 acres of wheat, 3 acres of panicum, 3 acres of pumpkins, 7 acres of Rhodes grass, and 13 acres of sorghum. The previous crops were utilised for the purpose of feeding the stock. About £20 or £30 worth of vegetables were sold in 1914. Dairying and cattle-breeding are the chief concerns on the farm. The herd consists of 135 head of specially selected Shorthorns. There are thirty cows milking at present. Total receipts for cream in 1914 (twenty cows milking) were £160. I received a cheque for £24 monthly from eighteen cows. During the first half of the current year I realised £84 from the sale of cattle. There are three other Russian families engaged in farming in the Maranoa District.

"The trees on the holdings," Mr. Gray writes, "should

be ringbarked as quickly as possible, in order to enable the grass to draw as much moisture from the ground as it possibly can. Cattle-breeders should grow some fodder for their stock, and store it for a needful day. In other countries the farmers have to grow fodder every summer, and store it up for winter use. Surely, if the storage of fodder is possible every year in the old countries it can be easily grown and stored here once in every eight or twelve years. During the recent dry spell I did not lose any of my stock, which depended entirely on the natural grasses. Of course, the trees on my farm were killed; therefore, there was a good supply of grass. My farm and the farms of some of my neighbours whose land was improved, standing in the middle of unimproved land, looked like an oasis in a desert. Queensland, undoubtedly, is the best country in the world for intending agriculturists to settle in."

What Other Russians Say.

Mr. N. Kidkaff, of Chadford, near Wallumbilla (Maranoa District), has over 1,000 acres of excellent fertile land. It is securely fenced, and otherwise improved. About half of it is free from the prickly-pear. He has, at present, 15 acres under sorghum, panicum, and other fodder, and has a splendid dairy herd. Mr. Kidkaff says:—"Only in Queensland has he been able to find happiness for himself and his numerous family."

Mr. A. Barding, of Chadford, Wallumbilla (Maranoa District), has 1,280 acres of good grazing land, on which he is breeding cattle and dairying. He also, at the present time, has 40 acres under a very good crop of wheat. He says that "he is contented with conditions in Queensland, and is enjoying prosperity, and the free and quiet Queensland life."

Successful New South Wales Farmer.

At Tenthill, in the Lockyer district (South Queensland), Mr. E. Jamieson's farm covers an area of 1,260 acres. He milks about 120 cows daily, and his returns for cream average £80 per month. The gross returns for cream for 1915 totalled £500. He has, however, received as high as £700. There are 80 acres under cultivation; all the crops are used as fodder for the cattle. Shorthorns are chiefly bred. All the appliances and buildings on the farm are of the most modern character. Pigs are also bred. Mr.

Jamieson, who is one of the most successful mixed farmers in the district, has twenty children alive, many of whom are married, and are now farming on their own account.

A Prosperous Dairyman.

Mr. A. H. Priddy is one of the most successful new arrivals in Mudgeeraba (South Coast Line). He has only been thirteen months on his present farm, and has erected a commodious bungalow house, fitted up in the most comfortable fashion. The farm consists of 226 acres, for which he paid £14 per acre. The herd numbers 110 Shorthorn-Ayrshires, and he usually milks from 70 to 80 daily. The best monthly cheque for cream was £143 18s. 8d. from 81 cows, and the gross receipts for 1915 were over £1,000. Berkshire and Middle Yorkshire pigs are bred for market.

A French-Canadian's Success.

Mr. T. N. Turgeon (a French-Canadian) has a lease of 200 acres at Mudgeeraba (South Coast Line), on the half-share principle, together with a large herd of grade Ayrshire, Shorthorn, and Jersey cows. He has a family of ten, who are running the concern on shares. His best monthly cheque for cream was £167 16s. 10d. from 102 cows. On an average he obtains £85 monthly for his cream from 80 cows. From pigs he realises £25 monthly. The half-share receipts for the year 1915 totalled £510.

Successful Dairying in North Queensland.

Mr. J. English, of Malanda, Atherton Tableland (North Queensland), selected 570 acres for himself and son seven years ago. Previously he lived on the Richmond River (New South Wales). He has now 400 acres cleared, and planted with paspalum, lucerne, and other crops. His herd averages 20s. per cow monthly throughout the year. One of his pedigreed cows produced over 5 lb. of commercial butter in the forty-eight hours, and over 3 lb. in twenty-four hours. The country will carry two beasts to the acre. Mr. English makes his own butter, and sends any surplus cream to the factory. The clearing of the dense scrub on his land cost from £2 to £2 10s. per acre to fell, and the grassing of the land entailed an additional £1 per acre. He says the Atherton Tableland is "The Garden of Australia." The soil, he says, cannot be equalled anywhere for its fertility, and the rainfall is abundant.

He had only £30, but he had also pluck and determination.

Mr. G. E. J. Chaseling, of Coolabunia, Kingaroy (Burnett district), has exemplified in a most pronounced fashion what a man with very limited capital can do. He arrived in the district nine years ago with only £30, but he had a superabundance of pluck and determination. To-day he is one of the most prosperous settlers in the State of Queensland. He has 305 acres, on which there are forty-six head of grade Illawarras. His cream returns in 1915 totalled £676 14s., and the sale of pigs realised £89. A large area of the farm is under paspalum and Rhodes grasses, and about 100 acres are planted with maize and other rotation crops. It cost £10 per acre to clear the dense scrub before the land was ready for ploughing. All the improvements on the farm are up-to-date.

Began with only £20—now Prosperous.

Messrs. Bott Brothers, of Coalstoun Lakes, near Biggenden (Burnett district), came from the Gippsland district (Victoria) eight years ago with only £20. They have 520 acres of land, on which they are successfully dairying and raising crops of maize, &c., every year. There are 400 acres under Rhodes grass. The herd consists of 115 grade Jerseys. In December, 1915, 77 cows returned £100 16s. 3d. for cream. Milking machines are installed. Berkshire pigs are profitably raised.

Arrived in Australia with only £2.

Mr. Arthur McCutcheon, of Lanhydrock Farm, Wallumbilla (Maranoa district), was previously in the British Navy, and had only £2 in his pocket when he arrived in Australia. He selected portion of his present farm in 1893, and in the off season of the shearing he cleared and improved the property. About eight years ago he discontinued shearing, and devoted all his attention to agricultural pursuits. In addition to raising cereals every year, Mr. McCutcheon also follows dairying on a large scale. The herd consists of 200 grade Shorthorns and Jerseys, crossed with an Ayrshire bull. The best monthly cheques for cream were:—£68, £65, £57, £49. Fifteen cows for one month averaged 33s. each for cream. From 70 to 75 head are milked daily in summer, and from 60 to 70 in winter. The total returns for cream for 1914 amounted to £569. Milking machines are installed. Berkshire and Middle Yorkshire

pigs are bred for market. There is a stack silo on the farm, with a capacity of 130 tons. The ensilage is made from maize, panicum, and Japanese millet.

Started in a Very Small Way—Now Prosperous.

Mr. D. Lanigan, of Nanango (Burnett district), started farming in a very small way eleven years ago. He is now making a good living from dairying, pig-raising, and general farming. The cream returns for 1915 amounted to £455 7s., and pigs realised £200. The herd consists of a good strain of Ayrshires and Shorthorns. Maize and wheat are largely grown for grain. Mr. J. Green, of Nanango, started sixteen years ago with only £100. To-day he considers his property is worth several thousands of pounds sterling. Dairying, pig-raising, and wheat and maize growing for grain occupy all his energies. He is also breeding crossbred merinos for market.

Started with £15—Now a Successful Fruit-grower.

Mr. John Tebbs, of Outlands Orchard, St. George (Maranoa district), came from the Hawkesbury River district (New South Wales) with only £15, and has been fruit-growing and general farming for over eight years. Nearly nineteen years ago he took up 160 acres for grazing purposes. For three years he was employed as chainman for a surveyor. Then he married, and erected a home on his farm; and then was engaged in carrying for five years. With the money he saved he bought horses, and went in for breeding them on a farm of 428 acres, which he leased. Later he acquired an additional 204 acres for grazing purposes. Subsequently he obtained a loan from the State Agricultural Bank, and purchased the 428 acres, which were under fruit trees and had a good house on it, for £900. He has now 848 acres of freehold. A good deal of the land, which he purchased from the Crown for 10s. per acre, was thickly infested with prickly-pear. It is now free from the pest. He has 7 acres under fruit trees—oranges, grapes, apples, pears, figs, plums, peaches, persimmons, nectarines, and apricots. About 25 acres are annually put under rotation crops—wheat, maize, potatoes (English and sweet), and vegetables. In 1904 he got 35 bushels of wheat from a small area. The district, he contends, will produce 35 bushels per acre under anything like fair meteorological conditions. In 1913 he obtained 10 tons of hay from 14 acres of wheat; and, in 1914, ¾ acre yielded 2¼ tons of English potatoes, ¼ acre of Swede turnips produced 2 tons,

½ acre of pumpkins returned 2¼ tons, and he cut 54 dozen cabbages from a ¼-acre plot. The fruit crop during the same year returned £114. He made a net profit of £195 from all sources in 1914. Mr. Tebbs has a small milking herd of Shorthorns, and breeds his own horses. The fruit crop is sold in Brisbane and the principal western towns, while the vegetables are disposed of locally. Being a strong advocate of irrigation, he raises his fruit crop in this scientific way. The water is lifted from the Balonne River by a steam pump, then carried through steel piping for a distance of 13 chains to the orchard. Then it is run into drains, which intersect the orchard. He estimates the cost of irrigation at about 3s. per acre. Mr. Tebbs claims that he has grown the largest melon in Australia in his orchard, its weight being 79¼ lb. He also raised a cabbage weighing 49¾ lb. He suffered severely from the big drought, and was £327 in debt as a consequence. This was soon liquidated, and now he is more prosperous. The country, he says, is all that is required for dairying and mixed farming. If the settler is prepared to work hard, he can attain success on a small block of land.

From Leather-worker to Successful Banana-grower.

Some five years ago Mr. E. J. Wilson selected a 169-acre block of Crown land at Bald Knob, near Landsborough, on a southerly spur of the Blackall Range, North Coast Line. Previously he had served twelve years in the leather trade with well-known Sydney and Brisbane firms, and before coming to his selection had not seen bananas growing. "To-day," he says, "it would take a lot to shift me off my farm; I am perfectly satisfied with it." After paying the first year's rent, and buying a few tools, &c., he had little or no capital left. Then he built a humpy of saplings, and covered it with hessian and iron. The property, which was heavily timbered and covered with vines and dense undergrowth, was cleared, and 2 acres were eventually planted with bananas. Mr. Wilson next obtained work outside in order to keep going until his farm became productive. In his leisure he carefully tended his farm. Success attended his efforts from the start, and to-day he and his family are in comfortable circumstances. He has a six-roomed weatherboard home, several head of dairy cattle, a few horses, a buggy, separator, and a good stock of farming implements. There are 9 acres under bananas, a smaller area under other fruits, and a well-grassed paddock for grazing purposes. "In banana growing," he states, "there are excellent pros-

pects of success, as there is really very little to learn. So long as a man is a worker he can start a banana farm successfully. In this locality, which is 1,000 feet above sea level and free from frost, pineapples and citrus fruits do exceptionally well; also strawberries, peanuts, and potatoes." Bananas, put in at the right time and properly looked after, will start to bear at any time from nine to twelve months. The first bunch takes from four to five months to mature, and picking for market may be commenced, say, in eighteen months from the time of planting. They bear all the year round. The first crop would be one bunch to each stool of bananas—that is, 300 bunches to the acre, averaging (for the first crop) 10 or 12 dozen per bunch. In the second and following years there would be three bunches to each stool, making 900 bunches to the acre, and even a better average if properly looked after. Plenty of bunches go from 20 to 25 dozen bananas each. Since September, 1916, he has been selling most of his bananas to a well-known firm in Adelaide (South Australia) at 11s. per case on the rails at Landsborough. Mr. Wilson states that an average return per acre of from £40 to £80 per year can be made at banana-growing, according to the care and attention given the farm. The farm does not, however, compel you to work like a slave looking after it. Frequently Mr. Wilson and his family spend a holiday at the seaside, Caloundra being close handy. Mr. Wilson gives the following details as to the cost of starting as a fruit-grower:—Felling and brushing timber, £2 per acre; stacking and burning off, from £2 to £3 per acre; fencing, from 10s. to 12s. per chain; banana suckers at 25s. per 100 (300 to acre), £3 15s.; holeing and planting, £1 per acre; tools (mattock, axe, saw, and a few others), £2; humpy, £15; total expenditure for first year, about £27. The bulk of the foregoing operations would, of course, be carried out by the settler himself. When the crop commenced to yield its first fruit at the end of the year, a horse, cart, and harness would be required in order to get the produce to market. This would involve an expenditure of from £25 to £30. Then, later, it would be necessary to purchase a spring-tooth cultivator for working up the soil between the banana groves.

For fuller information in regard to the resources, modes of land selection, and general description of Queensland, see the booklet, entitled "Pocket Queensland."

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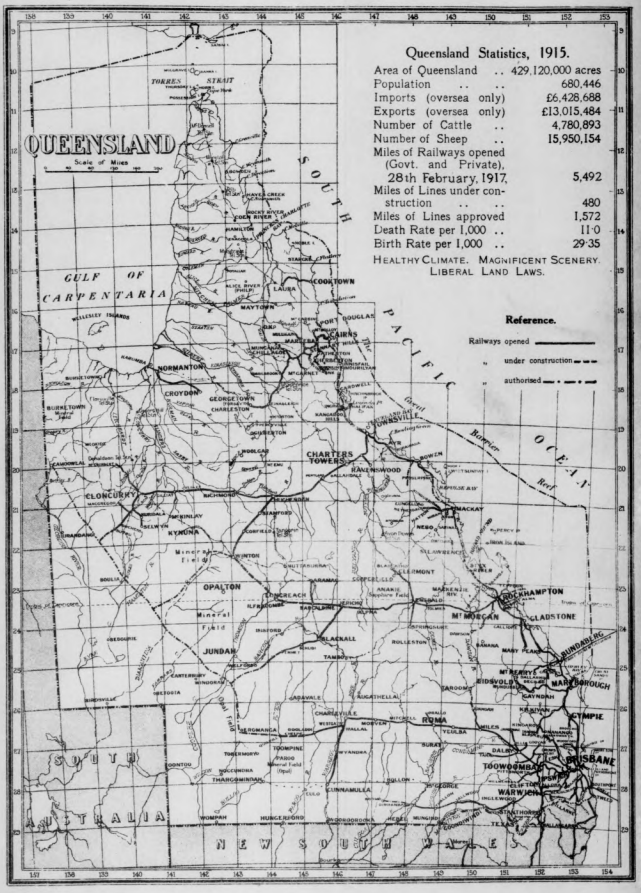

Queensland Statistics, 1915.

Area of Queensland ..	429,120,000 acres
Population	680,446
Imports (oversea only)	£6,428,688
Exports (oversea only)	£13,015,484
Number of Cattle ..	4,780,893
Number of Sheep ..	15,950,154
Miles of Railways opened (Govt. and Private), 28th February, 1917.	5,492
Miles of Lines under construction	480
Miles of Lines approved	1,572
Death Rate per 1,000 ..	11·0
Birth Rate per 1,000 ..	29·35

HEALTHY CLIMATE. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. LIBERAL LAND LAWS.

Reference.

Railways opened ——————

" under construction — — —

" authorised — · — · —

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TITLE